

LAB 8

CONFIGURING AND TROUBLESHOOTING CONNECTIVITY

This lab contains the following exercises and activities, some of which are optional:

- Exercise 8.1: Configuring an Internet Connection
- Exercise 8.2: Installing a Modem (Optional)
- Exercise 8.3: Querying a Modem from Modem Properties (Optional)
- Exercise 8.4: Common Modem Settings (Optional)
- Exercise 8.5: Changing Workgroups
- Exercise 8.6: Using the Repair Feature for Network Connections
- Exercise 8.7: Obtaining an Automatic Private IP Address
- Exercise 8.8: Joining a Domain
- Exercise 8.9: Using Network Diagnostics in the Help and Support Center
- Exercise 8.10: Using PING
- Exercise 8.11: Using Tracert, Pathping, and NSlookup
- Exercise 8.12: Restoring the System for Future Labs
- Exercise 8.13: Submitting Your Work
- Lab Review Questions
- Lab Challenge 8.1: Using the Command Line to Troubleshoot a Connection Failure

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

- Start the Server virtual machine
- Once the Server virtual machine is fully started, start the Computer01 and Computer02 virtual machines

SCENARIO

You are a technical support agent at Contoso, an insurance provider. Recently, many new employees have been added to the network and given limited Internet access. It is your job to troubleshoot the network and Internet connectivity.

After completing this lab, you will be able to:

- Install and configure a dial-up connection
- Change workgroups
- Use and understand the Repair feature for network connections
- Use APIPA
- Join a computer to a domain
- Use Network Diagnostics in the Help And Support Center
- Use command-line utilities to diagnose network problems

Estimated lesson time: 100 minutes

Estimated lesson time for optional exercises: 70 minutes

NOTE Exercises 8-1 and 8-2 configure a connection and modem that will not be functional. They are only installed to allow practice with their user interfaces.

EXERCISE 8.1: CONFIGURING AN INTERNET CONNECTION

Estimated completion time: 5 minutes

An executive of Contoso brings in his laptop computer and wants you to configure his computer for dial-up connectivity.

1. Log on to the Computer01 virtual machine with the Administrator account (the password is Pa\$\$w0rd).
2. From the Start menu, select My Network Places.
3. In the My Network Places window, in the Network Tasks section, click View Network Connections.
4. In the Network Connections window, in the Network Tasks section, click Create A New Connection.
5. In the New Connection Wizard, on the Welcome To The New Connection Wizard page, click Next.
6. On the Network Connection Type page, verify that Connect To The Internet is selected and click Next.
7. On the Getting Ready page, select Set Up My Connection Manually, and click Next.

8. On the Internet Connection page, verify that Connect Using A Dial-Up Modem is selected, and click Next.
9. On the Connection Name page, in the ISP Name text box, type **Contoso**, and click Next.
10. On the Phone Number To Dial page, in the Phone Number text box, type **1-000-000-0000**. Click Next.
11. On the Internet Account Information page, in the User Name text box, type your name. In the Password and Confirm Password text boxes, type **Pa\$\$w0rd**. Click Next.
12. On the Completing The New Connection Wizard page, click Finish.

QUESTION Why might you see a red X over the Contoso connection icon in the Network Connections window?

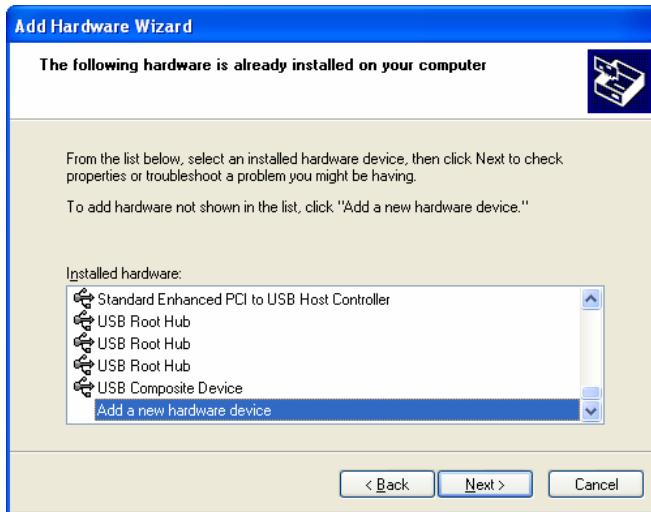
NOTE Because this lab is long, the following exercise is optional. It can be skipped without consequence to future labs. However, if you do not complete this exercise, you should not complete Exercises 8-3 or 8-4.

EXERCISE 8.2: INSTALLING A MODEM (OPTIONAL)

Estimated completion time: 10 minutes

Now that you have created an Internet connection for the executive in the previous exercise, you need to install a modem.

1. In Control Panel (switch to Classic view if necessary), double-click Add Hardware.
2. In the Add Hardware Wizard, on the Welcome To The Add Hardware Wizard page, click Next.
3. On the Is The Hardware Connected? page, select Yes, I Have Already Connected The Hardware, and click Next.
4. On the The Following Hardware Is Already Installed On Your Computer page, in the Installed Hardware list, scroll to the bottom and select Add A New Hardware Device, as shown below. Click Next.



5. On the The Wizard Can Help You Install Other Hardware page, select Install The Hardware That I Manually Select From A List (Advanced), and click Next.
6. On the From The List Below, Select The Type Of Hardware You Are Installing page, in the Common Hardware Types list box, select Modems. Click Next.
7. On the Install New Modem page, select the Don't Detect My Modem; I Will Select It From A List check box, and click Next.
8. On the Install New Modem page, in the Manufacturer list box, ensure that (Standard Modem Types) is selected. In the Models list box, select Standard 56000 bps Modem and click Next.
9. On the Install New Modem page, in the ports window, select COM1. Click Next.
10. The Install New Modem page appears. Click Finish when it becomes active.
11. Close all open windows.
12. From the Start menu, select My Network Places.
13. In the My Network Places window, under Network Tasks, select View Network Connections.
14. Take a snapshot of the Network Connections window and paste it into a WordPad document called *YourName* Lab 8, where *YourName* is your name, and save the file in Shared Documents.

QUESTION If you saw a red X on the Contoso connection previously, why has the icon changed?

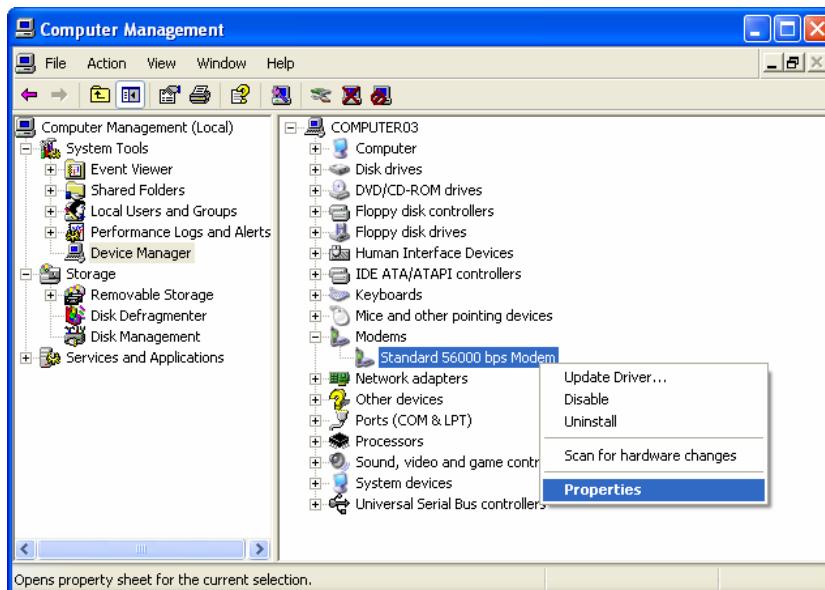
NOTE Because this lab is long, the following exercise is optional. It can be skipped without consequence to future labs. However, if you do not complete this exercise, you should not complete Exercise 8-4.

EXERCISE 8.3: QUERYING A MODEM FROM MODEM PROPERTIES (OPTIONAL)

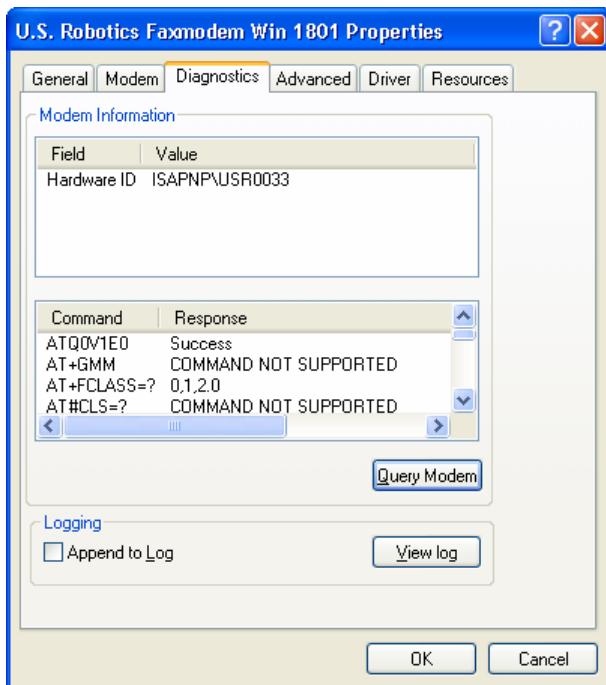
Estimated completion time: 5 minutes

To see if the executive's modem is communicating with the computer, you will query it for information in the following steps.

1. From the Start menu, right-click My Computer and select Manage.
2. In the Computer Management console, in the console tree, expand System Tools and select Device Manager.
3. In the details pane, under the COMPUTER01 node, expand Modems, as shown below. Right-click Standard 56000 bps Modem and select Properties.



4. In the Standard 56000 bps Modem Properties dialog box, in the Diagnostics tab, click Query Modem.
5. In the Error message box, click OK. Below is depicted an example of what a correctly configured modem produces when queried in this manner. Close all open windows.



QUESTION Why is querying the modem from the Modem Properties dialog box a good diagnostic measure when probing connectivity problems with a modem?

NOTE Because this lab is long, the following exercise is optional. It can be skipped without consequence to future labs.

EXERCISE 8.4: COMMON MODEM SETTINGS (OPTIONAL)

Estimated completion time: 5 minutes

The modem from the previous exercise is now working, but you want to fine-tune the settings according the user's preferences.

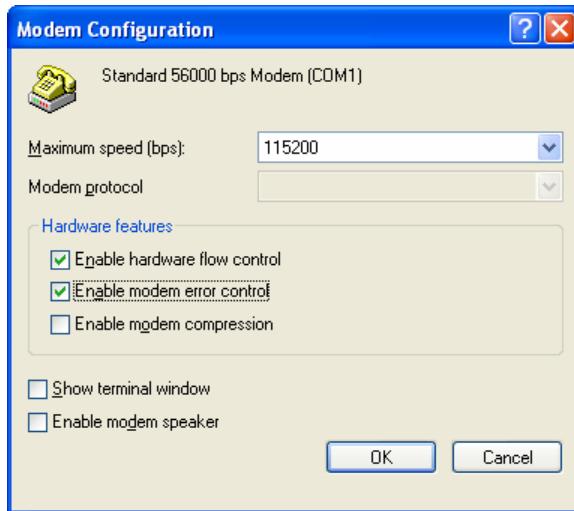
Turning Off the Speaker and Enabling Error Correction and Flow Control

The following steps will turn off the speaker, and change settings that might improve a faulty connection.

1. Log on to the Computer01 virtual machine with the Administrator account (the password is Pa\$\$w0rd).
2. From the Start menu, select My Network Places.
3. In the My Network Places window, in the Network Tasks section, click View Network Connections.
4. In the Network Connections window, under Dial-Up, right-click Contoso and select Properties.
5. In the Contoso Properties dialog box, in the General tab, click Configure.
6. In the Modem Configuration dialog box, clear the Enable Modem Speaker check box.

NOTE Hardware error correction and flow control can sometimes improve the performance of a line with a lot of noise or other problems. If a user is making a connection, but that connection is unreliable, try enabling these options.

7. If necessary, select the Enable Hardware Flow Control and Enable Modem Error Control check boxes, as shown below. Click OK.



Disabling Hang-up When Idle

The network connection from the modem is working great, with one exception: if it is left idle for too long, it disconnects.

1. In the Contoso Properties, select the Options tab.
2. Under Redialing Options, in the Idle Time Before Hanging Up drop-down list, select Never. Click OK.

3. Close the Network Connections window.

EXERCISE 8.5: CHANGING WORKGROUPS

Estimated completion time: 15 minutes

A small division of Contoso uses workgroups instead of joining to the Contoso domain. The workgroup is getting too large, though, and needs to be divided into two groups.

1. From the Start menu, select My Network Places.
2. In the My Network Places window, in the Network Tasks section, click View Workgroup Computers.
3. Note the computers present in the workgroup.
4. From the Start menu, select Run.
5. In the Run dialog box, type **cmd** and press ENTER.
6. At the command line, type **ipconfig** and press ENTER. Copy your IP address here:
_____.
7. At the command line, type **exit** and press ENTER.
8. From the Start menu, right-click My Computer and select Properties.
9. In the System Properties dialog box, in the Computer Name tab, click Change.
10. In the Computer Name Changes dialog box, under Member Of, in the Workgroup text box, enter the following:
 - If your IP address ends with an odd number, type **ODDCOMPUTERS**.
 - If your IP address ends with an even number, type **EVENCOMPUTERS**.
11. Click OK.
12. In the Computer Name Changes message box welcoming you to the new workgroup, click OK.
13. In the Computer Name Changes message box instructing you to restart to activate changes, click OK.
14. In the System Properties dialog box, click OK.
15. In the System Settings Change message box, asking if you want to restart your computer, click Yes.

EXERCISE 8.6: USING THE REPAIR FEATURE FOR NETWORK CONNECTIONS

Estimated completion time: 10 minutes

When a user at Contoso loses connectivity, it is standard procedure to run a repair on the connection, which is outlined in the following steps.

1. From the Start menu, select My Network Places.
2. In the My Network Places window, in the Network Tasks section, select View Network Connections.
3. In the Network Connections window, under LAN Or High-Speed Internet, right-click Local Area Connection and select Repair.
4. In the Repair Local Area Connection message box, click Close.

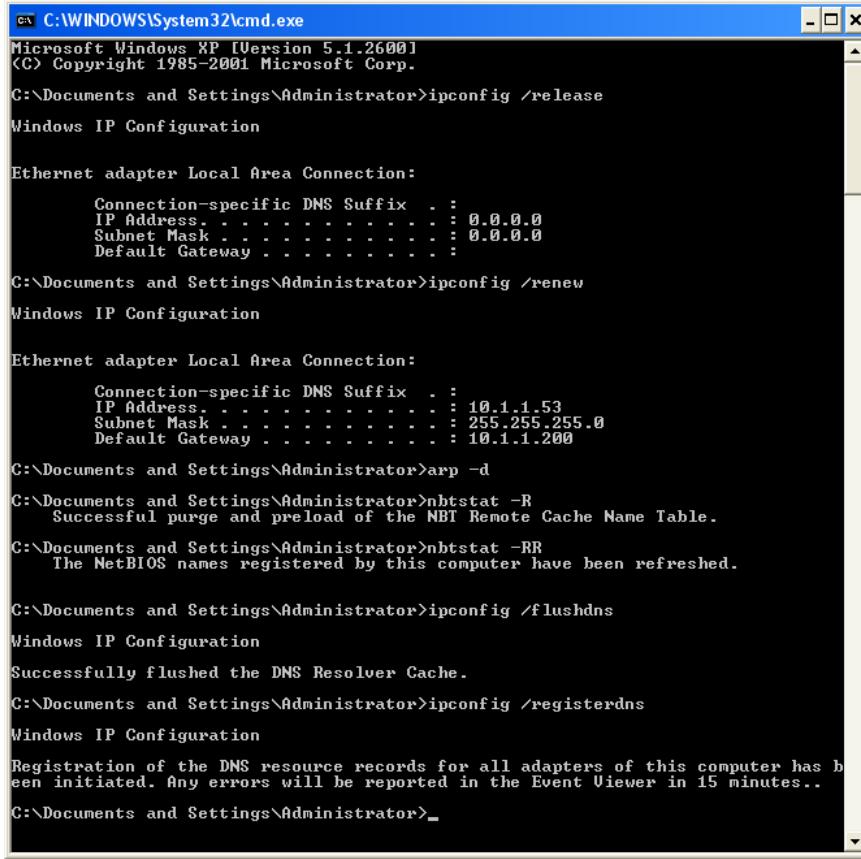
NOTE When a Repair command is issued, the following are executed:

- ❑ Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) lease is renewed: **ipconfig /renew**
- ❑ Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) cache is flushed: **arp -d**
- ❑ Reload of the NetBIOS name cache: **nbtstat -R**
- ❑ NetBIOS name update is sent: **nbtstat -RR**
- ❑ Domain Name System (DNS) cache is flushed: **ipconfig /flushdns**
- ❑ DNS name registration: **ipconfig /registerdns**
- ❑ For Windows XP Service Pack 1:
 - ❑ **IEEE 802.1X Authentication Restart**

The following steps manually re-create the actions of the Repair option.

5. Minimize the Network Connections window.
6. Open a Command Prompt window.
7. At the command prompt, type **ipconfig /release** and press ENTER.
8. At the command prompt, type **ipconfig /renew** and press ENTER.
9. At the command prompt, type **arp -d** and press ENTER.
10. At the command prompt, type **nbtstat -R** and press ENTER.
11. At the command prompt, type **nbtstat -RR**, and press ENTER.
12. At the command prompt, type **ipconfig /flushdns** and press ENTER.

13. At the command prompt, type **ipconfig /registerdns** and press ENTER. An example of all these commands being run is shown below.



The screenshot shows a Windows XP Command Prompt window titled 'cmd.exe' running as 'Administrator'. The window displays the following sequence of commands and their outputs:

```
C:\WINDOWS\System32\cmd.exe
Microsoft Windows XP [Version 5.1.2600]
(C) Copyright 1985-2001 Microsoft Corp.

C:\Documents and Settings\Administrator>ipconfig /release
Windows IP Configuration

Ethernet adapter Local Area Connection:
  Connection-specific DNS Suffix . . . . . : 0.0.0.0
  IP Address . . . . . : 0.0.0.0
  Subnet Mask . . . . . : 0.0.0.0
  Default Gateway . . . . . :

C:\Documents and Settings\Administrator>ipconfig /renew
Windows IP Configuration

Ethernet adapter Local Area Connection:
  Connection-specific DNS Suffix . . . . . : 10.1.1.53
  IP Address . . . . . : 10.1.1.200
  Subnet Mask . . . . . : 255.255.255.0
  Default Gateway . . . . . : 10.1.1.200

C:\Documents and Settings\Administrator>arp -d
C:\Documents and Settings\Administrator>nbtstat -R
  Successful purge and preload of the NBT Remote Cache Name Table.
C:\Documents and Settings\Administrator>nbtstat -RR
  The NetBIOS names registered by this computer have been refreshed.

C:\Documents and Settings\Administrator>ipconfig /flushdns
Windows IP Configuration
Successfully flushed the DNS Resolver Cache.
C:\Documents and Settings\Administrator>ipconfig /registerdns
Windows IP Configuration
Registration of the DNS resource records for all adapters of this computer has been initiated. Any errors will be reported in the Event Viewer in 15 minutes..
C:\Documents and Settings\Administrator>
```

14. At the command prompt, type **exit** and press ENTER.
15. From the taskbar, restore the Network Connections window.
16. Right-click Local Area Connection and select Properties.
17. In the Local Area Connection Properties dialog box, in the Authentication tab, clear the Enable IEEE 802.1x Authentication For This Network check box. Click OK.
18. Right-click Local Area Connection and select Properties.
19. In the Local Area Connection Properties dialog box, in the Authentication tab, select the Enable IEEE 802.1x Authentication For This Network check box. Click OK.

NOTE Steps 17 through 19 are a re-creation of the last step that the Repair button executes: IEEE 802.1X Authentication Restart.

EXERCISE 8.7: OBTAINING AN AUTOMATIC PRIVATE IP ADDRESS

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

1. Log on to the Server virtual machine with the Administrator account (the password is Pa\$\$w0rd).
2. From the Start menu, select Administrative Tools, and then DHCP.
3. In the left pane of the DHCP console expand the server.contoso.com node.
4. In the left pane, select the Scope [10.1.1.0] Classroom node.
5. Right-click the Scope [10.1.1.0] Classroom node and select Deactivate.
6. In the DHCP message box, click Yes.

Estimated completion time: 5 minutes

A DHCP server that serves workgroup computers has gone down. Until the problem is fixed, the IT department has decided to use Automatic Private IP Addressing (APIPA) because the number of computers on the network is small.

1. Log on to the Computer01 virtual machine with the Administrator account (the password is Pa\$\$w0rd).
2. From the Start menu, select Run.
3. In the Run dialog box, in the Open text box, type **cmd** and press ENTER.
4. At the command prompt, type **ipconfig /release** and press ENTER.
5. At the command prompt, type **ipconfig /renew** and press ENTER.
6. At the command prompt, type **ipconfig /all** and press ENTER.

QUESTION What is the new IP address?

QUESTION To complete this exercise, the classroom scope on the DHCP server was deactivated. Once the DHCP server is fully activated again, what is the least action you can take to obtain a DHCP address instead of an APIPA address?

NOTE You will now reactivate the DHCP scope for the classroom, so that you can obtain a DHCP IP address.

7. Log on to the Server virtual machine with the Administrator account (the password is Pa\$\$w0rd).
8. From the Start menu, select Administrative Tools, and then DHCP.
9. In the left pane of the DHCP console expand the server.contoso.com node.
10. In the left pane, select the Scope [10.1.1.0] Classroom node.
11. Right-click the Scope [10.1.1.0] Classroom node and select Activate.
12. Log on to the Computer01 virtual machine with the Administrator account (the password is P@\$\$w0rd).
13. Open a Command Prompt window.
14. At the command prompt, type ipconfig /release and press Enter.
15. At the command prompt, type ipconfig /renew and press Enter.

EXERCISE 8.8: JOINING A DOMAIN

Estimated completion time: 10 minutes

Employees previously isolated from the Contoso domain in a workgroup need to have their computers added to the domain.

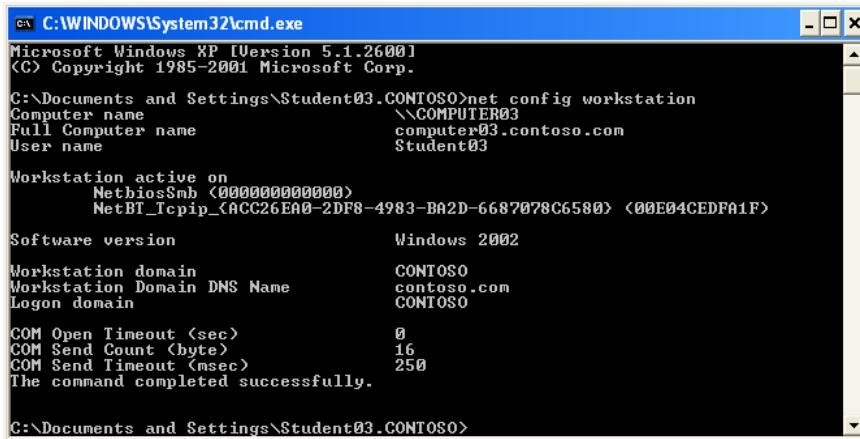
1. Log on to the Computer01 virtual machine with the Administrator account (the password is Pa\$\$w0rd).
2. From the Start menu, right-click My Computer and select Properties.
3. In the System Properties dialog box, in the Computer Name tab, click Change.
4. In the Computer Name Changes dialog box, in the Member Of section, select Domain. In the Domain text box, type **contoso** and press Enter.
5. In the Computer Name Changes dialog box, in the User Name text box, type **AddToDomain**, and in the Password text box, type **Pa\$\$w0rd**, as shown below. Click OK.



6. In the Computer Name Changes message box welcoming you to the Contoso domain, click OK.
7. In the Computer Name Changes message box instructing you to restart your computer, click OK.
8. In the System Properties dialog box, click OK.
9. In the System Settings Change message box, click Yes to answer that you want to restart.
10. After the Computer01 virtual machine restarts, in the Welcome To Windows message box, press Right Alt + Delete. (Alternatively, you can select Ctrl+Alt+Delete from the Virtual PC Action menu.)
11. In the Log On To Windows dialog box, click Options.
12. In the Log On To drop-down list, select CONTOSO.
13. In the User name box, type Student. In the Password text box, type Pa\$\$w0rd. Click OK.



14. From the Start menu, select Run. In the Run dialog box, in the Open text box, type **cmd** and press Enter.
15. At the command prompt, type **net config workstation** and press Enter.
16. Take a snapshot of the command prompt window, an example of which is shown below, and paste it into the YourName -Lab8 WordPad document that you created earlier.



The screenshot shows a Microsoft Windows XP Command Prompt window titled 'C:\WINDOWS\System32\cmd.exe'. The window displays the output of the 'net config workstation' command. The output includes the computer name (Computer name: \\COMPUTER03, Full Computer name: computer03.contoso.com, User name: Student03), workstation active on (NetbiosSmb <000000000000>, NetBT_Tcpip <ACC26EA0-2DF8-4983-BA2D-6687078C6580> <00E04CEDFA1F>), software version (Windows 2002), workstation domain (CONTOSO), workstation Domain DNS Name (contoso.com), logon domain (CONTOSO), and various COM settings (Open Timeout: 0, Send Count: 16, Send Timeout: 250). The message 'The command completed successfully.' is also present. The command prompt at the bottom shows 'C:\Documents and Settings\Student03.CONTOSO>'.

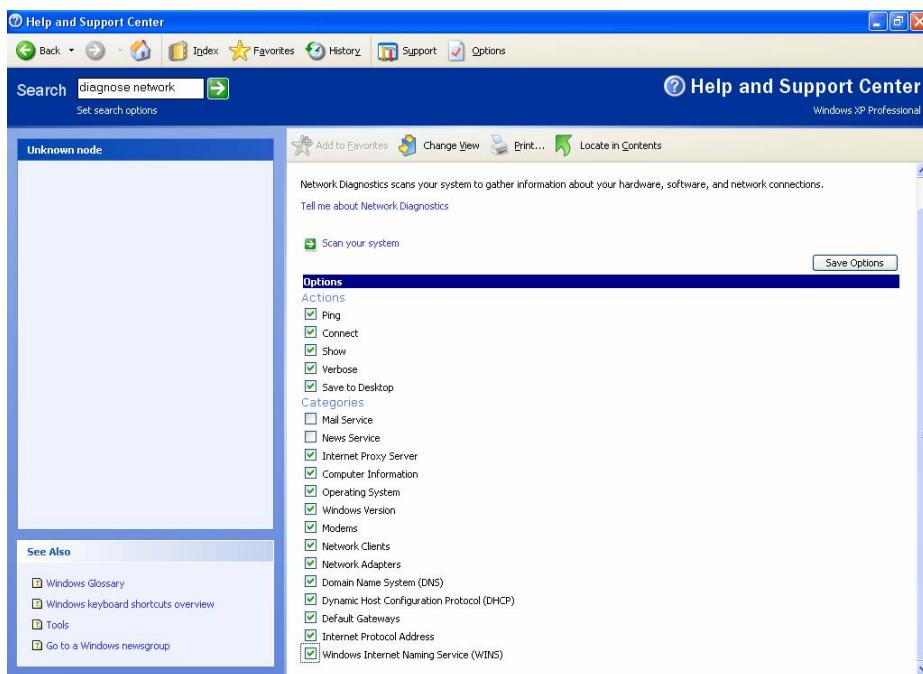
17. Close all open windows.

EXERCISE 8.9: USING NETWORK DIAGNOSTICS IN THE HELP AND SUPPORT CENTER

Estimated completion time: 10 minutes

You are having trouble diagnosing a problem with the network. A Tier 2 technician has asked you to produce a diagnostic report on the networking components of the computer.

1. Log on to the Computer01 virtual machine in the Contoso domain with the Student account (the password is Pa\$\$w0rd).
2. Click the desktop in a blank area and press F1 to start the Help And Support Center.
3. In the Help And Support Center, in the Search text box, type **diagnose network**, and press ENTER.
4. In the Search Results pane, click Network Diagnostics.
5. On the Network Diagnostics page, click Set Scanning Options.
6. Under Options, select and clear the check boxes as shown below.



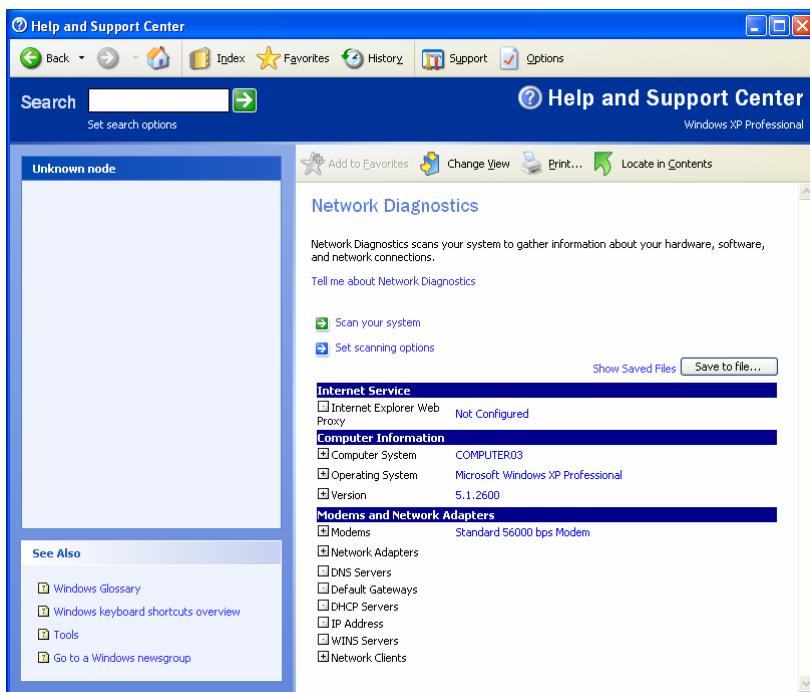
7. Once the options are set, click Scan Your System. The more computers that are on the network, the longer the scan will take.

QUESTION What three broad categories are the results of the scan divided into?

QUESTION What is the default gateway according to the results of the diagnosis?

8. On the Network Diagnostics page, click Save To File. This will place a file on the desktop that can be used for diagnosing network problems. It contains the results of the scan.
9. In the File Saved message box, click OK.
10. Log off and log on to Computer01 with the local Administrator account (the password is Pa\$\$w0rd). Be sure to set the Log On To drop-down list to COMPUTER01 (this computer).
11. From the Start menu, select My Network Places.
12. In the My Network Places window, in the Network Tasks section, click View Network Connections.
13. In the Network Connections window, under LAN Or High-Speed Internet, right-click Local Area Connection and select Disable

14. Click a blank space in the Network Connections window.
15. In the See Also section, click Network Troubleshooter.
16. In the Help And Support Center, on the Networking Problems page, under Fix A Problem, click Diagnose Network Configuration And Run Automated Networking Tests.
17. On the Network Diagnostics page, click Set Scanning Options. Set the options according to step 6. Click Scan Your System. Note that many of the diagnostics are different because the network card has been disabled. Example results are shown below.



18. In the Network Connections window, right-click Local Area Connection and select Enable.
19. Close all open windows.

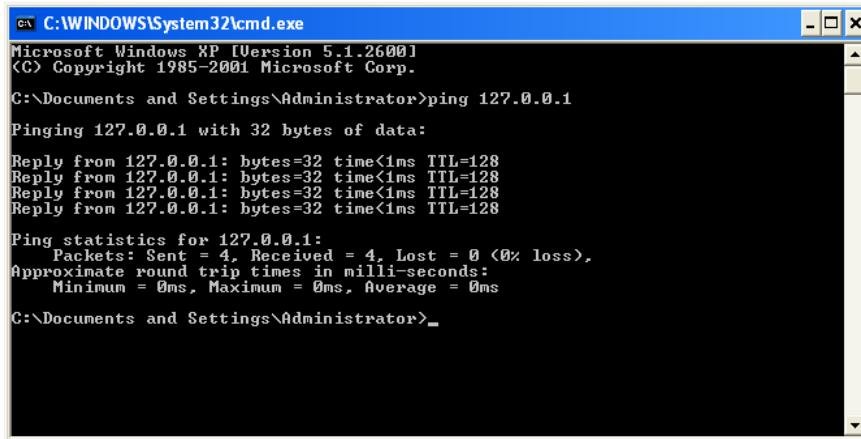
EXERCISE 8.10: USING PING

Estimated completion time: 10 minutes

To solve common networking issues, you use several command-line tools. A user has had a network diagnostics and a repair run on her computer but still has connectivity problems. It is your task to use command-line tools to help diagnose the problem.

The following steps use the Ping command to check connectivity.

1. Log on to the Computer01 virtual machine with the local Administrator account (the password is Pa\$\$w0rd).
2. From the Start menu, select Run. In the Run dialog box, in the Open text box, type **cmd** and press ENTER.
3. At the command prompt, type **ping 127.0.0.1** and press ENTER. A sample result is shown below.



A screenshot of a Windows XP Command Prompt window titled 'C:\WINDOWS\System32\cmd.exe'. The window shows the output of a 'ping' command to '127.0.0.1'. The output includes four replies from the local host, each with 32 bytes and a TTL of 128. Below the replies, ping statistics are displayed: 4 packets sent, 4 received, 0 lost (0% loss), and approximate round trip times of 0ms for minimum, maximum, and average.

```
C:\WINDOWS\System32\cmd.exe
Microsoft Windows XP [Version 5.1.2600]
(C) Copyright 1985-2001 Microsoft Corp.

C:\Documents and Settings\Administrator>ping 127.0.0.1

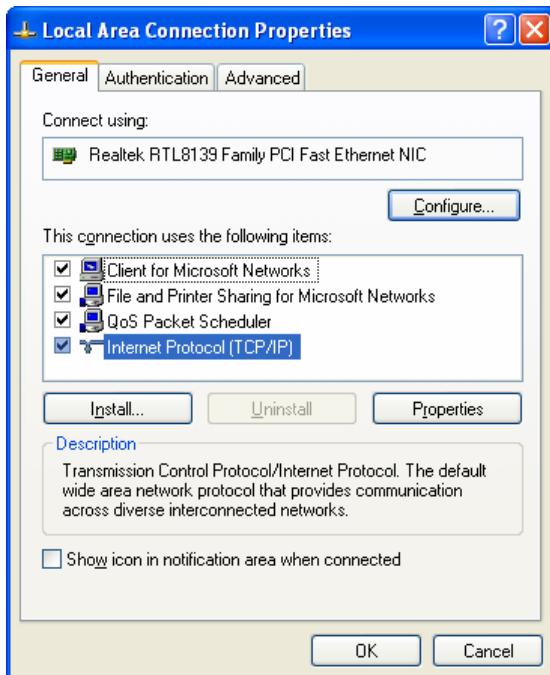
Pinging 127.0.0.1 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 127.0.0.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128

Ping statistics for 127.0.0.1:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms

C:\Documents and Settings\Administrator>
```

4. Minimize the command prompt window.
5. From the Start menu, select My Network Places.
6. In the My Network Places window, in the Network Tasks section, click View Network Connections.
7. In the Network Connections window, right-click Local Area Connection and select Properties.
8. In the Local Area Connection Properties dialog box, in the General tab, in the This Connection Uses The Following Items section, clear the Internet Protocol (TCP/IP) check box and click OK.
9. In the Network Connections message box, click Yes.
10. Minimize the Network Connections window, and restore the command prompt window.
11. At the command prompt, type **ping 127.0.0.1** and press ENTER.
12. At the command prompt, type **ping -n 20 server** and Press ENTER.
13. Minimize the command prompt window and restore the Network Connections window.
14. In the Network Connections window, under LAN Or High-Speed Internet, right-click Local Area Connection and select Properties.

15. In the Local Area Connection Properties dialog box, in the General tab, in the This Connection Uses The Following Items section, select the Internet Protocol (TCP/IP) check box, as shown below, and click OK.



16. Close the Network Connections window and restore the command prompt window.
17. Press the up arrow key to restore the previous command and press ENTER.

EXERCISE 8.11: USING TRACERT, PATHPING, AND NSLOOKUP

Estimated completion time: 10 minutes

After investigating connectivity in the previous exercise with Ping, you need to use other command-line tools to try to figure out the problem.

Using Pathping

The following steps use the Pathping command to diagnose connectivity.

1. From the Start menu, select Run. In the Run dialog box, in the Open text box, type **cmd** and press ENTER.
2. In the command prompt window, type **pathping www.microsoft.com** and press ENTER. Sample results from this command are shown below.

```
C:\Documents and Settings\Administrator>pathping www.microsoft.com
Tracing route to www2.microsoft.akadns.net [207.46.245.156]
over a maximum of 30 hops:
  0  computer03.contoso.com [10.1.1.52]
  1  10.1.1.200
  2  192.168.0.1
  3  c-24-18-128-1.client.comcast.net [24.18.128.1]
  4  * c-24-18-128-1.client.comcast.net [24.18.128.1]
  5  * 12.244.0.13
  6  * 12.244.72.22
  7  * gbr1-p20.stbwa.ip.att.net [12.123.44.146]
  8  gar1-p360.stbwa.ip.att.net [12.123.203.169]
  9  * 12.127.70.6
 10  * 207.46.40.1
 11  * 207.46.36.210
 12  * 207.46.155.10
 13  *
Computing statistics for 325 seconds...
Source to Here This Node/Link
Hop  RTT    Lost/Sent = Pct Lost/Sent = Pct Address
  0          computer03.contoso.com [10.1.1.52]
  1  0ms      0/ 100 = 0%   0/ 100 = 0%   10.1.1.200
  2  ---     100/ 100 =100%  100/ 100 =100%  192.168.0.1
  3  ---     100/ 100 =100%  0/ 100 = 0%   1
  4  ---     100/ 100 =100%  0/ 100 = 0%   c-24-18-128-1.client.comcast.net [24.18.128.1]
  5  ---     100/ 100 =100%  0/ 100 = 0%   12.244.0.13
  6  ---     100/ 100 =100%  0/ 100 = 0%   12.244.72.22
  7  ---     100/ 100 =100%  0/ 100 = 0%   gbr1-p20.stbwa.ip.att.net [12.123.44.146]
  8  ---     100/ 100 =100%  0/ 100 = 0%   gar1-p360.stbwa.ip.att.net [12.123.203.169]
  9  ---     100/ 100 =100%  0/ 100 = 0%   12.127.70.6
 10  ---    100/ 100 =100%  0/ 100 = 0%   207.46.40.1
 11  ---    100/ 100 =100%  0/ 100 = 0%   207.46.36.210
 12  ---    100/ 100 =100%  0/ 100 = 0%   207.46.155.10
 13  ---    100/ 100 =100%  0/ 100 = 0%   computer03.contoso.com [0.0.0.0]

Trace complete.

C:\Documents and Settings\Administrator>
```

- Take a few moments to note what statistics Pathping gathers.

Using Tracert

The following steps use the Tracert command, which is similar to Pathping.

- At the command prompt, type **tracert www.microsoft.com** and press ENTER.
- Compare the information relayed by Tracert with that of Pathping.

Using NSlookup

The following steps purge your DNS cache and query available DNS servers.

- At the command prompt, type **ipconfig /flushdns** and press ENTER.
- At the command prompt, type **nslookup www.microsoft.com** and press ENTER.

QUESTION What information does the NSlookup command convey in this instance?

EXERCISE 8.12: RESTORING THE SYSTEM FOR FUTURE LABS

Estimated completion time: 5 minutes

This exercise must be finished to make Lab 8 compatible with subsequent labs. It will remove the modem that you installed so that it won't interfere with exercises on network connections.

1. Log on with the local Administrator account (the password is Pa\$\$w0rd).
2. From the Start menu, select My Network Places.
3. In the My Network Places window, in the Network Tasks section, select View Network Connections.
4. In the Network Connections window, under Dial-Up, right-click Contoso and select Delete.
5. In the Confirm Connection Deletion message box, click Yes. Close the Network Connections window.
6. From the Start menu, right-click My Computer and select Properties.
7. In the System Properties dialog box, in the Hardware tab, in the Device Manager section, click Device Manager.
8. In Device Manager, expand the Modems node. Right-click Standard 56000 bps Modem and select Uninstall. Click OK to confirm that you want to uninstall the modem.
9. Close Device Manager and close the System Properties dialog box.

EXERCISE 8.13: SUBMITTING YOUR WORK

Estimated completion time: 5 minutes

This exercise allows you to submit the work you completed in this lab to your instructor.

1. Log on to the Computer01 virtual machine with the Administrator account.
2. Drag the *YourName* Lab 8 WordPad document from the virtual machine window to the host computer.

3. Submit the document to your instructor.

LAB REVIEW QUESTIONS

Estimated completion time: 15 minutes

1. Where can you find out what COM port a modem is configured to use?
2. How do you change workgroups?
3. Can a computer in a domain access the shared resources of another computer on the network that is not a member of the domain?
4. List the tasks that a network connection repair involves.
5. What command-line utility reports on data loss and the route to a particular IP address?
6. What will the -n switch do when used with the Ping command?
7. What Microsoft utility is commonly used to synchronize mobile devices with desktop computers?

LAB CHALLENGE 8.1: USING THE COMMAND LINE TO TROUBLESHOOT A CONNECTION FAILURE

Estimated completion time: 10 minutes

You are a technical support agent at Contoso.com. A user complains that she cannot access a site on the Internet. In investigating the problem, you ask her several questions:

- Are you able to access any other site on the Internet? Yes.
- Have you ever accessed this site before? Yes, but not on this computer.
- Was the computer on the same network, or on a different network? It was at home.
- Have you made any changes recently to Microsoft Internet Explorer or your computer? No.
- What is the site? www.dell.com

Try to access www.dell.com from your computer (you will be unable). Using the tools presented in this lab, rule out your network card and DNS as the culprit. Find out at which IP address the failure is occurring.

COMPLETING THE LAB

1. If there are files in the virtual machine that you want to save before closing, drag them from the virtual machine window to the host computer.

NOTE

Any files that were added to a virtual machine during a lab will not be saved when the virtual machine is closed.

2. Shut down each virtual machine by selecting Action and then Close.